

after a search in the Archives. But the specimens are annotated in von Mueller's hand as

*Potoromyces loculatus*, near the entrance of the Gordon River. West. Aust. 1881 Th. Muir.

It is the Gardner River that has its entrance from the sea between Pt. Entrecasteaux and Pt. Nuyts, but it is likely that the specimen did come from the inland Gordon River, which is near to the areas where Thomas Muir collected and farmed.

So we now know that von Mueller was NOT "wrong in this" and his allusion is entirely a happy one. It is rather sad that the rules of botanical nomenclature prevent his name being valid and the current name of the Potoroo Truffle is *Mesophellia glauca* (Cooke & Massicc) Reid as published by Dr. D. A. Reid in the *Kew Bulletin*, volume 17, page 306, 1963.

## FROM FIELD AND STUDY

**A spider feeding on a jewel beetle.**—On October 21, 1979, in the company of Mr. S. Wilson, the author was observing insects feeding on *Chamaelancium uncinatum*, some 20 km N of Gingin (31°04'S, 115°47'E). We noticed a moderately sized brown spider feeding on a jewel beetle, *Stigmopera (Castiarina) picta* Laporte and Gory, which it had wrapped in silk. The spider was busily feeding on the tissues between the thorax and abdomen. The spider was collected and later identified by Dr. B. Y. Main as an immature female of an *Araneus* species (Araneidae), possibly *A. heroine*. Little is known about the predators of jewel beetles (Buprestidae). Barker and Inns (*West. Aust. Nat.*, 13, 1976: 147-148) have recorded an asilid fly as a predator of a large jewel beetle in Western Australia. Although it could be assumed that spiders feed on buprestids, there have been no previously published reports verifying this assumption.

—T. J. HAWKESWOOD, Subiaco.

**Musk Lorikeets at Troy Park, Swan River**—On April 1, 1979, at Troy Park in Alfred Cove I heard an unfamiliar parrot call and looked around for its source in the eucalypts bordering the road. I soon found a group of 8 Twenty-eight Parrots (*Barnardius zonarius*) c. 8 metres from the ground and below them at c. 3 metres two greenish lorikeets with red foreheads, lores and stripe from behind the eye to side of neck.

The latter birds were quite clearly not Purple-crowned Lorikeets (*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*) with which I am familiar but appeared to be Musk Lorikeets (*Glossopsitta concinna*).

After I had watched them for about 5 minutes they flew down to and entered a hollowed-out branch in the eucalypt, the hollow being c. 10 cm in diameter.

I again saw them entering and leaving the hollow on April 7 and heard in the hollow what sounded like them on April 8th.

B. Corfe (*West. Aust. Nat.*, 13; 1977: 209) found Musk Lorikeets breeding at Alfred Cove in a Flooded Gum (*Eucalyptus rudis*) in late 1975, so I presume that these are the same birds or direct descendants of them.

—PHILIP GRIFFIN, Western Australian Museum.

**Record of the arachnid order Schizomida in Western Australia.**—The small, moisture-loving order of arachnids, Schizomida or "micro-whip scorpions" have a scattered distribution in South and Central America, Africa and oriental regions. Occurrence of the group in Australia has long been known but the specimens collected have not to date been described (Main, 1979). Dr. T. E. Woodward collected specimens in rainforest near Brisbane many years ago (pers. comm. 1965). Dr. J. A. L. Watson more recently has collected specimens in the vicinity of Darwin (pers. comm.).